

LIBRARY
STATE PLANT BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
Washington, D. C.

B. E. P. Q.-404, Revised

March 27, 1937.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF
BRITISH INDIA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
Washington, D. C.

B. E. P. Q.-404, Revised

March 27, 1937.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF
BRITISH INDIA

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of British India has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, Plant Quarantine Inspector, in Charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the text of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, approved February 3, 1914, as amended, and that of Notification No. F-320/35-A, of July 20, 1936, and was reviewed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Simla, India.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

<http://archive.org/details/indiaimpo37unit>

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF

BRITISH INDIA

CONTENTS

	Page
Press communiqué on certification of plants- - - - -	2
Basic legislation - - - - -	3
Summary - - - - -	3
Importation prohibited- - - - -	3
Importation restricted- - - - -	4
Rules on the importation of plants into British India-	5
Definitions - - - - -	5
Importation of plants by letter or sample mail prohibited - - - - -	5
Importation of plants by air prohibited - - - -	5
Imported plants must be fumigated on arrival- -	5
Federal inspection certificate required - - - -	6
Potatoes must be certified against wart disease	6
Special certification of rubber plants - - - -	6
Special certification of citrus plants- - - -	7
Sugarcane restrictions - - - - -	7
Importation of <u>Hevea</u> prohibited from certain countries - - - - -	7
Restrictions on importation of coffee - - - - -	7
Cotton restrictions - - - - -	8
Restrictions on importation of cotton from America - -	8
Entry of cotton by mail or baggage prohibited -	9
Certificate prescribed by article 5- - - - -	9

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR PLANTS
OFFERED FOR EXPORT TO BRITISH INDIA

The Department of Education, Health and Lands of British India, through a press communiqué dated New Delhi, December 15, 1936, warns that shipments of plants unaccompanied by the prescribed certificate will not be admitted into India. The text of the communiqué follows:

"It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that consignments of plants (other than fruits and vegetables intended for consumption, and potatoes) are being sent to India from abroad without a health certificate or with a certificate not identical with that prescribed in the Third Schedule published with the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Notification No. F 320/35-A., dated 20th July, 1936. It is essential that the conditions in the rules published in the notification referred to should be strictly observed, and for the information of parties interested it is notified that consignments will not be passed for clearance by the Customs Authorities in India at the port of disembarkation after the 31st January 1937 unless accompanied by health certificates in the prescribed form."

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF

BRITISH INDIA

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, approved February 3, 1914, as amended up to May 14, 1931.

The act empowers the Governor-General-in-Council, by notification of the Gazette of India, to prohibit or regulate the importation into British India of any article or class of articles likely to cause the infection of any crop.

The act also empowers the local government, subject to the control of the Governor-General-in-Council, to make rules for the detention, inspection, disinfection, or destruction of such article or class of articles and to impose penalties for infractions of the said rules.

SUMMARY

Importation Prohibited

COFFEE PLANTS, SEEDS, AND BEANS (Coffea spp.): May be imported only by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, for experimental planting, to prevent the introduction of insect pests, especially the coffee berry borer (Stephanoderes hampei Hagedorn). (Notification of July 20, 1936, art. 12, p. 7.)

COTTON, UNGINNED (other than cotton from a Kathiawar port), that has been produced in India, shall not be imported by sea or air, to prevent the introduction of various pests of cotton. (Art. 14 (1), p. 8.)

FLAX (Linum usitatissimum L.), BERSEEM (Trifolium alexandrinum L.) and COTTON (Gossypium spp.), seeds of: May not be imported by letter or sample mail otherwise than by sea, to prevent the introduction of dodder (Cuscuta spp.). (Art. 11(a) p. 7.)

MEXICAN JUMPING BEANS (Sebastiania palmeri Rose, Euphorbiaceae): Importation absolutely prohibited to prevent the introduction of Grapholitha saltitans Westwood. (Art. 11 (b), p. 7.)

PLANTS may not be imported into British India by letter or sample mail, or by air, except as provided in articles 2 and 3. (See pp. 5 and 6.)

RUBBER PLANTS AND SEEDS (Hevea spp.): Importation from America or West Indies prohibited except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, to prevent the introduction of Fomes (semitostus) lignosus Kl., Sphaerostilbe repens B. and Br., Fusicladium macrosporum Kuyper, and Oidium hevae Steinmann. (Art. 10, p. 7.)

SUGARCANE (Saccharum officinarum L.): Importation prohibited from the Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia, and the Philippines, to prevent the introduction of injurious pests and diseases of sugarcane. (Art. 9, p. 7.).

Importation Restricted

CITRUS PLANTS AND CUTTINGS: May not be imported unless accompanied by a federal certificate in prescribed form and also certifying freedom from "mal del secco" (Deuterophoma tracheiphila Petri). (Art. 8, p. 7.)

COTTONSEED FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES: May be imported only by a designated officer (see p. 8) and only through the port of Bombay subject to fumigation on arrival or presentation of a fumigation certificate, and in quantities not exceeding one hundredweight (112 lbs). (Art. 14 (2), p. 8.)

FLAX (Linum usitatissimum L.) and BERSEEM (Trifolium alexandrinum L.), seeds of: May be imported only under a license from the Department of Agriculture of India. (Art. 13, p.8.)

PLANTS OTHER THAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES intended for consumption, and potatoes, must be accompanied by a federal certificate in the prescribed form (see p. 8). (Art. 5, p. 6.)

POTATOES: Must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration and a federal certificate affirming freedom from wart. Provided that potatoes may be imported under a certificate from the Imperial Economic Botanist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. (Art. 6, p. 6.)

POTATOES FROM ITALY: Must be accompanied by a certificate of freedom from disease. (Art. 6. Text omitted.)

RUBBER PLANTS (Hevea spp.) imported by sea: Must be accompanied by an official certificate that the estate on which the plants originated, or the individual plants, are free from specified plant pests. (Art. 7, p. 6; see also art. 10, p. 7.)

SUGARCANE (Saccharum officinarum L.) intended to be grown under the supervision of the Government Sugarcane Expert, Coimbatore, may be imported by him by mail. (Art. 2, p. 5.)

SUGARCANE from countries other than the Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia, or the Philippines, must be accompanied by a federal inspection certificate. (Art. 9 (2), p. 7.)

RULES ON THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS INTO BRITISH INDIA

(Notification No. F.-320/35-A, of July 20, 1936)

Definitions

Article 1. (a) "Official certificate" means a certificate granted by the proper officer or authority in the country of origin (The U. S. Department of Agriculture).

(b) "Plants" means a living plant or part thereof, but does not include seeds.

(c) "Prescribed port" means any of the following ports, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Dhanushkodi, Karachi, Madras, Negapatam, Rangoon, and Tuticorin.

(d) All provisions applying to plants or seeds shall apply also to all packing material used in packing or wrapping such plants or seeds.

Importation of Plants by Letter or Sample Mail Prohibited

Art. 2. No plant shall be imported into British India by letter or sample post; provided that sugarcane for planting, intended to be grown under the personal supervision of the Government Sugarcane Expert, Coimbatore, may be imported by him by such mail.

Importation of Plants by Air Prohibited

Art. 3. No plant shall be imported into British India by air; provided that plants infested by living insects and intended for the introduction of such insects may be so imported if they are accompanied by a special certificate from the Imperial Entomologist to the Government of India that such plants are imported for the purpose of introducing such insects.

Imported Plants Must Be Fumigated on Arrival

Art. 4. No plants, other than fruits and vegetables intended for consumption, potatoes, and sugarcane shall be imported into British India by sea except after fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas and at a prescribed port:

LIBRARY
STATE PLANT BOARD

Provided that plants infested by living parasitized insects intended for the introduction of such parasites may be imported without such fumigation if they are accompanied by a special certificate from the Imperial Entomologist to the Government of India that such plants are imported for the purpose of introducing such parasites.

Provided also that in the case of plants imported direct by Mr. M. K. Seetharama Chetty, so long as he holds the post of Superintendent, Government Gardens, Mysore, such fumigation shall be dispensed with on condition that he makes himself personally responsible for the effective fumigation under the supervision of the Mycologist of the Mysore Agricultural Department of all such plants within four days of their landing in India, and that before release from the fumigatorium the plants are certified as free from insect pests and diseases by the Government Mycologist and by the Government Entomologist, Mysore State.

Federal Inspection Certificate Required

Art. 5. No plants, other than fruits and vegetables intended for consumption, and potatoes, shall be imported into British India by sea unless accompanied by an official certificate in the form prescribed and unless they are free from injurious insects and diseases.

Potatoes Must Be Certified Against Wart

Art. 6. Potatoes shall not be imported into British India by sea unless accompanied by --

(a) A declaration from the shipper stating fully in what country and district the potatoes were grown and guaranteeing that potato wart was not known to exist on the farms where the potatoes were grown, and

(b) An official certificate that no case of wart disease of potatoes has been known during the 12 months preceding the date of the certificate within 5 miles of the place where the potatoes were grown. Provided that potatoes may be imported under a certificate from the Imperial Agricultural Botanist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

Special Certification of Rubber Plants

Art. 7. Rubber plants shall not be imported into British India by sea unless, in addition to the general certificate required under article 5, they are accompanied by an official certificate affirming that the estate from which the plants originated or the individual plants are free from Fomes lignosus Kl., Sphaerostilbe repens B. & Br., Melanopsammopsis ulei (Henn.) Stahel-(Fusicladium macrosporum Kuyper), and Oidium heveae Steinmann.

Special Certification of Citrus Plants

Art. 8. No lemon plants, lime plants, orange plants, grapefruit plants, or other citrus plants, and no cuttings of such plants shall be imported into British India unless, in addition to the general certificate required under article 5, they are accompanied by an official certificate that they are free from the "mal del secco" (Deuterophoma tracheiphila Petri) or that the disease does not exist in the country in which they are grown.

Sugarcane Restrictions

Art. 9. (1) The importation of sugarcane into British India by sea from the Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia, or the Philippine Islands is prohibited absolutely.

(2) The importation of sugarcane into British India by sea from any other country is prohibited unless, in addition to the general certificate required under article 5, it is accompanied by an official certificate that it has been examined and found free from cane borers, scale insects, aleurodes, root disease (any form), pineapple disease (Thielaviopsis paradoxa (De Seyn) Roehn.), seroh and cane gummosis, that it was obtained from a crop which was free from mosaic disease, and that the Fiji disease of sugarcane does not occur in the country of export.

Importation of Hevea Prohibited from Certain Countries

Art. 10. Hevea rubber plants and seeds shall not be imported into British India from America or from the West Indies except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency.

Art. 11. (a) Seeds of flax, berseem, and cotton shall not be imported by letter or sample post, otherwise than by sea.

(b) The importation of "Mexican jumping beans" (Sebastiania palmeri Rose, of the family Euphorbiaceae) is prohibited absolutely to prevent the introduction of Grapholitha saltitans Westwood.

Restrictions on Importation of Coffee

Art. 12. Coffee plants, coffee seeds, and coffee beans shall not be imported into British India except for experimental planting by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, who shall take all measures necessary to insure that such coffee plants, beans, or seeds as are imported by him are free from plant diseases and injurious insects. Provided that the prohibition hereinbefore contained shall not apply (a) to roasted and ground coffee, or (b) to a consignment of unroasted or unground coffee beans or seeds produced in India and covered by a certificate of origin in the prescribed form.

Art. 13. Seeds of flax (Linum usitatissimum L.) and berseem (Trifolium alexandrinum L.) shall not be imported into British India by sea, unless the consignee produces before the Collector of Customs a license from the Department of Agriculture in India in that behalf.

Cotton Restrictions

Art. 14. (1) Unginned cotton, other than cotton from a Kathiawar port, which has been produced in India, shall not be imported by sea or by air.

(2) Cottonseed shall not be imported by sea save for experimental purposes by designated officers in India, and shall not be so imported by such officer save at the port of Bombay and in quantities not exceeding one hundredweight (112 lbs.) in any one consignment and on condition that it shall be fumigated with carbon disulphide on importation:

Provided that, if the cottonseed is accompanied by a certificate from a Government Entomologist of the country of origin to the effect that the seed and its container have been treated in such a way as to destroy all insect life, the seed shall be examined on importation by such officer as the Governor-General-in-Council may appoint and shall not be required to be refumigated unless such examination shows that to be necessary. (See also the notification of Oct. 1, 1931, Cotton from America. See below.)

Art. 15. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to apply to--

- (1) The import of any article into Aden, or
- (2) The bringing by sea or by air from one port or place in British India, not being in Aden, to another such port or place.

RESTRICTIONS ON COTTON FROM AMERICA

(Notification No. 1581-Agri., of Oct. 1, 1931)

Definition

Article 1. "Cotton" includes ginned cotton, and droppings, strippings, fly, and other waste products of a cotton mill, other than yarn waste, but does not include unginned cotton.

"American cotton" means all cotton produced in any part of America.

Entry of Cotton by Mail or Baggage Prohibited

Art. 2. American cotton shall not be imported into British India by letter or sample mail or as passengers' accompanied baggage, and shall not be imported by any other means save through the port of Bombay and subject to disinfection as prescribed by the Government of Bombay at the expense of the importer.

Certificate Prescribed by Article 5

This is to certify that the plant(s), living plant(s) or plant products (strike out what is not applicable) included in the consignment, of which particulars are given below were/was thoroughly examined on the (date) by (name of inspector), a duly authorized official of the (U. S. Department of Agriculture), and found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any injurious insect, pest, or disease [destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops or to trees or bushes] having been found in/on them and that the consignment (including the packing) covered by this certificate has/has not been treated in the following manner (e.g. fumigated with or disinfected with) prior/immediately subsequent to inspection.

Inspected/not inspected in the field by a duly authorized inspector on

Signature
(Official Title)

Date

No. and description of packages
Distinguishing marks
Description of plants or plant products
Locality where grown
Exported by
Name and address of consignee
Name of vessel or particulars of route
Date of shipment
Port or place of entry
Additional certificate(s) attached

(Give details of any special certificate or certificates issued in respect of imports specifically requiring them.)

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA



3 1262 09241 7327